

Application Note AN-P-085

lodine monitoring in natural sources

Superior method for iodide analysis by IC and amperometry

Dairy products are amongst the top three natural sources of iodine—the other two being seafood and eggs [1,2]. Iodine is an essential mineral for human health, where it is necessary for e.g., the production of thyroid hormones [1–3]. These hormones are especially important for brain and neural development in infancy. However, excessive intake of this trace element may also cause health issues [1–3]. Therefore monitoring iodine intake for humans as well as its content in natural sources are of major interest.

The presented method describes the determination of

free iodide in milk samples using Metrohm Low Volume Inline Dialysis for automated sample preparation prior to injection into an ion chromatograph (IC) and subsequent amperometric detection in direct current (DC) mode. An automatic cleaning cycle using a dedicated flexiPAD method was applied to guarantee continuous and reproducible results when using DC mode.

Inline Dialysis reduces the time required for manual sample preparation which helps increase sample throughput, labor efficiency, and repeatability via automation.



SAMPLES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION

Three different commercially available milk samples were analyzed for their iodide content. The milk

samples were manually diluted with ultrapure water with a dilution factor of 20 prior to analysis.

EXPERIMENTAL

Metrohm Low Volume Inline Dialysis was used as an automated sample preparation technique. The analyte of interest (i.e., iodide, Γ) can pass through the dialysis membrane (0.2 μ m, cellulose acetate), whereas larger molecules (e.g., proteins and enzymes which are present in milk) cannot pass through and are transferred to the waste.

The Metrohm IC Amperometric Detector in DC mode was used for electrochemical detection of iodide. A silver working electrode was used in a thin layer cell

together with an Ag/AgCl reference electrode.

Historically, the detection of iodide with IC using DC mode has resulted in low reproducibility during longer sample series due to signal reduction caused by passivation of the working electrode over time. Thus, an additional flexiPAD method was developed for this situation and applied to automatically clean the working electrode after each determination to avoid electrode fouling. The reproducibility of the results is guaranteed, even for longer sample series.

RESULTS

Three different milk samples were analyzed for their iodide content (Tables 1–3). The natural iodide concentration in the samples ranged from below the detection limit of the method up to 141 μ g/L. A study with three different spiking concentrations was

performed for all three samples, where the recoveries were in the range of 94–107%.

Recovery values were calculated using the following formula:

$$R = \frac{[100 \cdot c_f]}{[c_u + c_a]}$$

R recovery [%]

 c_f concentration of fortified sample [$\mu g/L$]

c₁₁ concentration of unfortified sample [μg/L]

 c_{a} concentration of analyte added to the sample $\left[\mu g/L\right]$



Table 1. Results of the spiking study of organic whole milk. The sample was spiked with 50, 100, and 200 μ g/L iodide.

Sample 1	l- concentration (μg/L)	Recovery (%)
Natural [I-]	141	_
Sample spiked with 50 μg/L I-	189	99
Sample spiked with 100 μg/L I-	251	104
Sample spiked with 200 μg/L I-	363	106

Table 2. Results of the spiking study of regular whole milk. The sample was spiked with 50, 100, and 200 μ g/L iodide.

Sample 2	l- concentration (μg/L)	Recovery (%)
Natural [I-]	105	_
Sample spiked with 50 μg/L I-	157	101
Sample spiked with 100 μg/L I-	200	98
Sample spiked with 200 μg/L I-	304	100

 $\textbf{Table 3.} \ \text{Results of the spiking study of another brand of organic whole milk.} \ The sample was spiked with 50, 100, and 200 \ \mu g/L \ iodide.$

Sample 3	I- concentration (μg/L)	Recovery (%)
Natural [I-]	<lod< th=""><th>-</th></lod<>	-
Sample spiked with 50 μg/L I-	78.4	107
Sample spiked with 100 μg/L I-	124	100
Sample spiked with 200 μg/L I-	210	94

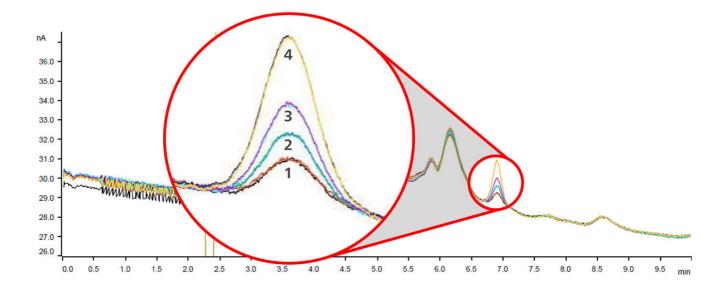


Figure 1. Overlay of chromatograms from the spiking tests performed on Sample 2. Iodide analyses were performed with a 930 Compact IC Flex equipped with dialysis. Separation was performed on a Metrosep A Supp 17 - 150/4.0 column. Inlay: 1) The sample was measured and the natural iodide concentration was determined to be 105 μ g/L. 2) The sample was spiked with 50 μ g/L iodide and the determined concentration was 157 μ g/L. 3) The sample was spiked with 100 μ g/L iodide and the determined concentration was 200 μ g/L. 4) The sample was spiked with 200 μ g/L iodide and the determined concentration was 304 μ g/L.

The limit of detection (LOD) for this method was determined according to the signal-to-noise ratio and also in accordance with DIN 32645. LOD was calculated as 36 μ g/L (S/N) and 27 μ g/L (DIN 32465),

respectively.

The following formula was used for the calculation of the LOD according to the signal-to-noise ratio:

$$LOD = \frac{CONC}{HGT}$$
3 · Noise

LOD Limit of detection [µg/L]
CONC Analyte concentration [µg/L]
HGT Height of the analyte [nA]
Noise Noise of the determination [nA]

CONCLUSION

This IC method offers a straightforward, fast, and sensitive solution for reproducible analysis of the iodide concentration in milk. The utilization of an automated cleaning method for the working electrode reduces electrode fouling and increases

sample throughput without any additional manual work. Low Volume Inline Dialysis enables automatic sample preparation, increasing the overall method efficiency and costs.



REFERENCES

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Internal reference: AW IC CH6-1428-102020

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- 3. Gunnarsdottir, I.; Dahl, L. Iodine Intake in Human Nutrition: A Systematic Literature Review. *Food & Nutrition Research* **2012**.

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CONFIGURATION



Équipement CI: dialyse inline Low Volume

Jeu d'accessoires pour la dialyse inline rapide. À utiliser avec le 858 Professional Sample Processor et une pompe péristaltique à 2 canaux supplémentaire.







Le 858 Professional Sample Processor – Pump traite des échantillons de 500 μ L à 500 mL. Le transfert des échantillons s'opère soit au moyen de la pompe péristaltique bidirectionnelle à deux voies intégrée soit par un 800 Dosino.



Metrosep A Supp 17 - 150/4,0

La colonne de séparation Metrosep A Supp 17 - 150/4,0 est la colonne de choix pour la détermination d'anions, offrant de bonnes performances de séparation et des temps de séparation courts à température ambiante. Le débit maximal de 1,4 mL/min offre par ailleurs une possibilité d'optimisation de la détermination. Les colonnes Metrosep A Supp 17 séduisent par leur rapport performance/prix avantageux.

